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THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1914.  
**TAKE THE TIMES ALONG.**  
While on your vacation this summer keep posted concerning Washington people and affairs by having the Times follow you. No matter how quiet and inaccessible the seashore, mountain, or woodland place where you are sojourning, you can read all the news of Washington and the world each day by having the Times mailed to you. At any point where it is possible to hear from the world at all through the mails, the Times will follow you. Addresses may be changed as often as desired, and the paper will be delivered promptly, providing you are careful to see that the Times is notified of the changed residence. Subscribers for the paper may also subscribe for the paper and state paper, and the paper will be mailed. Subscription rates can be ascertained by inquiring at the Times office. Mail subscriptions are payable in advance to The Washington Times Company, Munsey Building.  
**ORGANIZE THE BOARD!**  
It is altogether matter of congratulation that Mr. Warburg has agreed to appear before the Senate Banking Committee. Under all the circumstances, his appearance doubtless means his confirmation.  
No other governmental obligation at this moment is so important as to get the membership of the Federal Reserve Board completed, and the organization of the new system effected and at work.  
We have seen New York's great market place, this very week, stand the only first-class exchange in the world that dared open for business. It took, and it carried magnificently, the undivided burden cast upon it by a world-wide fever of speculation. There will be other crises, there will be months, when the brunt and burden will fall mainly on New York, if the worst shall happen in Europe.  
Therefore, American finance and business demand that the best possible preparation be made against the stresses that are to be met. The new currency law is designed for such emergencies. It ought to be at work right now. Every day of delay is an invitation to possible disaster that promptness could have averted.  
**PROUTY FOR SENATOR.**  
Charles A. Prouty, for many years the foremost figure in the Interstate Commerce Commission, is a candidate for Senator from Vermont. Prouty resigned from the commission several months ago to accept designation as generalissimo in charge of the great task of making a valuation of the railroads. That Prouty has now been organized and is making excellent progress.  
Mr. Prouty is precisely the type of man needed now in the Senate. He is an expert in the set of questions most often providing the themes of legislative discussion and instruction. "He is a conservative ideal." He has earned and possesses, in a measure that few others could match, the confidence of the whole country as an advanced yet a safe thinker on the big economic issues of the time. His running for nomination as a Republican, and seeking the endorsement and support of the Progressive party.  
Proposed by Senator Dillingham, a supporter of the pronounced kind that could discern a statesman and a great public servant in the odious grinner, Mr. Prouty ought to have the support of every man, of whatever party, that calls himself a Progressive. It is understood that Vermont and in the Oyster Bay campaign, take this view. If they do, they will demonstrate a high purpose in giving real and effective service to the country.  
**BASEBALL ASININITY.**  
One of the crassest exhibitions of folly that have come lately to light is the effort of the management of the Philadelphia Athletics to prevent newspaper from presenting the progress of the game, play by play, on a scoreboard in the street. It inclines one to add to the innumerable troubles with which the national game is said now to be afflicted the lack of ordinary intelligence on the part of its promoters.  
The club's officers say that "the game of business we have suffered during the operation of the special election boards amounted to \$1,000 a day." Doubtless this figure was arrived at by counting the number of persons who watched the boards and assessing the price of admission on each one.

fact is, that such boards increase attendance by increasing interest, and all in all are one of the most valuable of the many forms of free advertising baseball receives. The man in the street has his attention attracted and held by the crowds that watch the bulletins and the next day, perhaps, goes out to see the game. The boards are responsible for a very large share of the casual patronage, as distinguished from that of the fan who goes to the park whenever he has the time and the price. If baseball magnates cannot grasp a fact so obvious, they ought to submit themselves to an examination for brain trouble.

**BEHIND THE CURTAIN.**  
The few glimpses that the outside world gets behind the curtain which official censorship has drawn to conceal Europe's war preparations are terrifying in their suggestion of the possibilities. If technical mobilization is not afoot in Russia, France, and Germany, it is certainly true that every preparation that can be made short of literal mobilization is going on. Austria has commandeered the railroads and telegraph lines, and it is said that for the time being at least private transportation and communication have been practically suspended. It is, of course, to be expected that Austria's management of a war will be marked by the least consideration for merely private concerns, for no autocracy is more high-handed than the supposedly constitutional government of the dual empire.  
How far the world yet stands from real enlightenment is indicated by the descriptions of the war enthusiasm in various countries. The plain people, the ones who will make the sacrifices and get none of the glory, the ones who in time of peace are wont to enter feeble protest against the horrors and impositions of war, are swept off their feet when the real war spirit flames up. The spirit of nationalism, the strange ferocity that in such times suddenly evolves out of what we call patriotism, carries everything before it. Underneath the national spirit lies the instinct of racial antagonism.  
Perhaps a general war would be less a horror, in history's long perspective, than we now believe. Perhaps the shaking of every throne, the collapse of some, would remind the aristocracies of the Continent, as the sufferings of millions would remind the masses of people, that war is no proper diversion for a century of civilization. The very insignificance and selfishness of the pretext on which Austria has assumed to take her momentous action against little Serbia, will in the end impress the nations that a condition which makes Europe a powder house to be set aflame by such an insignificant spark, is not a condition to be tolerated.  
The bigger the war, if there must be a big war, the shorter it is likely to be, because the burden cannot long be borne. Europe's battle grounds would all be occupied at once. Distances would be short, transportation in most of the zones quick. France and Germany might fight each other for a considerable period, because each would be able to borrow from noncombatant nations. But when all the creditor nations and the greatest of debtor nations are involved at once, there is none from which to negotiate loans.  
The United States would be compelled to furnish much of the material for the war. Though the liquidation of our securities abroad would impose a terrific burden in one direction, the marketing of our foodstuffs and manufactures would somewhat compensate in others. Without much question there would be a transfer of many vessels to the American flag, which would be the most potential and respected neutral emblem in the world. Under present laws, American registry can be conferred on foreign-built ships, and doubtless advantage would be extensively taken of this privilege.  
A war of any duration would doubtless bring grave complications for our own foreign office to handle. Suppose, for instance, that another era of manifestos and orders in council, directed against American shipping and commerce, should be precipitated? Suppose a blockade of the German coast should be followed by an effort to make our foodstuffs and manufactures, intended for belligerent countries, contraband of war?  
In that event there would be good reason for satisfaction that our own navy has power enough to become a real factor in the situation. Neither side of the European array would care to exasperate the Washington Government by making unreasonable conditions. The weight of American power and American financial authority, in such a situation, might well go far to determine the issue of the conflict.  
The order of events in this country, in case of the great conflict, would probably be, first, a boom in foodstuffs, in certain lines of manufactures, a rapid inflation of prices, and tightening of money; a feverish effort to reap all the advantages of

the abnormal trade conditions, even though it compel a dangerous strain of credits.  
Along with this would come increase of American commercial opportunity in neutral fields, because of the engrossment of European traders and the danger of shipping their goods. Our merchant navy would expand. Not impossible something like our ante-bellum importance as a sea-going country would in considerable part be restored.  
Then, when it was all over, when the world was ready to sober off, to rub the fur from its tongue and pack cracked ice on its head, America would suffer with the rest. We would be in better shape than the nations of Europe. They would have to get back at work, and to work for us. Our trade would have expanded and we would fight to hold the increases. But that expansion would involve losses, difficulties, and tense rivalries. The world cannot devote itself to the business of burning up and blowing up billions of wealth without having to restore it sooner or later. And that which impoverishes the world impoverishes all the great communities of the world more or less.

**WHO STANDS THE LOSS?**  
"I can't understand," protested a Washington woman, looking up from the war and market news, "why a war in Serbia, which I couldn't hardly find on the map, should make wheat go up 10 cents a bushel in Chicago. What has a war over there to do with us?"  
Serbia, Hungary, and Russia are all great wheat-growing countries. A war means that they will destroy much of this year's crop, and sadly reduce their national capacities to raise crops next year. They will consume more and produce less.  
Wheat is almost as liquid, commercially, as the ocean is physically. Prices everywhere seek a common level. For that matter, the same is true of almost everything nowadays, for the world is just an exaggerated commercial neighborhood.  
So the increased demand and reduced supply of Europe must be made up by importation, and that forces the price upward.  
It does not do to say that the American farmer reaps a benefit commensurate with the increased price Europe must pay. Suppose the world to have four billion bushels of wheat today, and suppose incineration should put the torch to just half of it tonight.  
Tomorrow the price of wheat would have more than doubled. The wheat in the world would be worth more than it is today.  
But none the less the world would be poorer by two billions of bushels of wheat. That cannot be gained. No inflation of prices, no readjustment of conditions, could prevent that. The bushel of wheat that today is worth \$1 might be worth \$2 tomorrow. But it wouldn't make any more bread tomorrow than it will today.

**INVESTMENT VERSUS SPECULATION**  
These are the days when the thoughts of the investor and speculator alike dwell eagerly upon Wall Street. The occasion is one when the prices for which American securities can be bought have little to do with their intrinsic value and little to do with the condition of American business. Such opportunities do not seem to occur often. It would probably be hard to find any standard shares on the New York Stock Exchange the purchase of which now would not in time prove a really handsome investment.  
But there are always "ifs" to such propositions. In this case it is "if the investment is bona fide." The speculator who buys for a quick turn might as well toss a penny for his money. Recovery will at best not be so rapid as has been the decline. If war breaks out, stocks are likely to go considerably lower before they even think of getting back to where they should be. It is as good a time to "stay out of the market" as it is to buy securities outright.

**HEARSAY EVIDENCE.**  
With some assumption of superiority, numerous American jurists and lawyers have denounced the whole procedure in the Caillaux trial as a farce, and pointed out that such a proceeding could not be possible in this country or England.  
Methods of procedure, of course, are different. But the "unwritten law" verdict of a Parisian jury cannot fairly be made the ground for a sweeping assumption of American judicial superiority. We get more of that sort of verdicts in this country than France dreams of.  
One lawyer points out that hearsay evidence is admissible under the French system, but strictly inhibited under the American. True; and hearsay evidence is frequently more valuable than prejudiced and perjured direct testimony. The prevalence of perjury is one of the most alarming aspects of our whole judicial system. Hearsay evidence, if admitted, must be admitted subject

to the jury's general conclusion as to its evidential value; just as other evidence is. Generally speaking, of course, it would be subject to greater discounts, but the broad fact stands that if a trial were—like a Congressional investigation, for instance—a proceeding for the purpose of getting at the truth, bringing to bear all the lights and imposing all the shadows, then we would have to be more liberal in the consideration of "very much that goes out as 'hearsay.'" Perhaps the French permit it to be overdone; our own all too technical practice goes to the other extreme very often.

### The Silver Lining

Edited by ARTHUR BAER.

Know there was no limit to modern inventors' ingenious contrivances, but never thought we would live long enough to hear Milwaukee complaining because farmers cut off her milk supply.  
Between keeping me and the kids at the seashore and buying mint juleps at current prices, the depression in father's pocketbook is not psychological. Not by several psychos.  
Kaiser is preparing for war. Given instructions to his barber to give his mustache a triple X waxing.  
Think Joe Caillaux should turn his two duels over to the good wife. She's the fighting man of the family.  
Looks as if the Nobel peace prize will go to the Dead Letter Office this year.  
**THE OLDEST INKAB SEZ**  
"It's some consolation 't know that no matter how much they fight in Europe, can't make the Atlantic Ocean any narrower."  
Just as the map people settle back for a little rest after the Balkan war chaos, along comes old man Mars and threatens to scramble all the pretty pink, green, and blue places on the map of Europe.  
Think the American who intends to swim the channel should wait until he finds out whether he is going to land on French, Italian, or Hungarian soil.  
We should make a lot of coin out of the Panama Canal, allowing the various European fleets to chase each other through it.

**MAIL BAG**  
(From The Times Readers.)  
Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only; must not exceed 200 words in length and must be signed with name and address of the sender. The publication of letters in The Times Mail Bag does not mean endorsement by The Times of the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum where the citizen of Washington can argue most questions.  
To the Editor of THE TIMES:  
As another one of the "disgruntled," I have something to say about the policy of continuing chief clerks, and such, as permanent institutions. Aside entirely from politics, the average man when permanently located in an executive office, gradually seems to acquire the impression that he personally OWNS that office, and the appointments, including employees. He lapses into a state of forgetfulness of the fact that the office building, furniture, and salaries of employees, including his own, are paid out of the public money, and not from his own pocket. Thus has come about a relationship between feudal conditions in the middle ages and twentieth century America.  
And, in order to strengthen this state of mind, it has come about that these permanent officials have formed alliances on the principle that "United they stand." The members of these various alliances stand together and automatically back one another up; the term "machine" in these cases has a literal significance. What chance has any case of law powerless before this juggernaut. And subordinates are reduced to the humiliating necessity, if they would gain favor, of paying tribute to the "alliance," not necessarily in cash, but in subservience. It is a sort of "salary" as an employee has aptly termed it.  
As a remedy, it would seem rather drastic to eliminate the chief clerks, and all methods for getting at the facts from the service with every change of administration, but a shifting of positions by transfers would to a great extent loosen the stranglehold.

**What's on the Program in Washington**  
**TODAY.**  
Meetings, evening:  
Odd Fellows—Central, No. 17; Columbia, No. 10; Salem, No. 22.  
**Amusements.**  
Columbia—"Why Smith Left Home," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Polis—"The Wolf," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Columbia—"Vaudeville," 8:15 p. m.  
Glen Echo—All amusements.  
Chevy Chase Lake—Marine band concert and dancing.  
**TOMORROW.**  
Meetings, evening:  
Masonic—Lebanon, No. 7.  
Odd Fellows—Central, No. 1; Metropolitan, No. 16; Phoenix, No. 28.  
Knights of Pythias—Syracusan, No. 18; Rathbone Temple, No. 4; Pythian Sisters.  
**Amusements.**  
Columbia—"Why Smith Left Home," 8:15 p. m.  
Polis—"The Wolf," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Glen Echo—All amusements.  
Chevy Chase Lake—Marine band concert and dancing.

**Dr. MacLeod Speaks Here.**  
The Rev. Dr. Donald C. MacLeod, former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, this city, and now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Springfield, Ill., spoke at a meeting at the Gospel Mission, John Marshall place, last night. His subject was "God's Power to Save." Thomas E. Phillips presided.

## New Home for Blind Stands As Monument to An Idea

**Aid Association Has Provided an Institution to Help the Dependent to Become Self-Supporting.**

**Workers Paid for Labor and Industrial Efficiency Sought. It Is a Home and Not an Asylum.**

By J. R. HILDEBRAND.  
On the crest of Georgetown Heights along which runs R street, three stories, facing picturesque Montrose Park, an imposing new building, termed by visitors who know "the most beautiful home for the blind in the United States."  
This home for the blind is a fitting monument to the seventeen years' work of the Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia. Starting in unpretentious quarters at 915 E street northwest, the work of the association developed to such proportions that new quarters were badly needed.  
Like most monuments, the new home stands for an idea. It was the aim of the founders of the association to provide for the education and industrial training of the blind, and to aid the needy and dependent blind and help them to become self-supporting. Therefore the new home is, in no sense, an asylum, or a shelter, or a home for the blind. It is, in its broader function, what its name indicates, a "home" for blind persons.  
The building of the home and this idea will impress itself upon you more strongly. Men will be seen in the shops making mattresses, caning chairs, doing split-willow work, and manufacturing brooms. Women will be found doing plain sewing, knitting, making baskets, and copying on a hand Braille printing press books so that other blind may have access to their pages. One man resident at the home has a regular route for piano tuning work.  
**Incorporated in 1899.**  
The Aid Association, which now conducts this home, was organized in 1897 and incorporated two years later. Mrs. John Russell Young was its first president, and among the original corps of officers were Mrs. F. W. Dickens, Mrs. M. S. Gist, Mrs. H. C. Metzger, Mrs. J. E. Gilbert, Mrs. T. Morgan, Mrs. Alice U. Hunt, Mrs. Ella G. Holt, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster.  
The building first occupied as a home and work shop, at 915 E street, was given by the late Sillian Hutchins. Work of the association was greatly enlarged through the generosity of Mayor, Mrs. E. C. de Qu. Woodbury, Mrs. Annie Cole, Mrs. Virginia Fox, and others recognized the institution's efforts by substantial financial assistance. It was these legacies which made possible the erection of the new building on which there is now but a small mortgage.  
In further proof of the theory that the institution is an industrial home, and a workshop it is pointed out that workers are paid for the work performed. In addition, the home has a fund for material. The home is allowed \$50 monthly by the Board of Charities in part payment for the blind persons. The care in the home costs more than this amount.  
Until the association was organized Washington had no provision for the blind.

## Truths By Women Who Know Good Health Through Proper Care of Mouth

### School Dental Clinics

The need of a school dental clinic in Washington, where poor children can be treated and instructed in the proper care of the mouth, is being realized. As there is now only one school dental inspector, it is impossible for him to properly examine the mouths of any large number of pupils. About forty dentists, including members of the National Capital Dental Association and the Women's Dental Association have offered their services without compensation, and are endeavoring to have such a clinic established.  
Dr. Centennella C. Smith, who is a member of the above mentioned associations, and who is making strenuous efforts to have this public school dental clinic become a fact, gives an interesting account herein of the great importance of the proper care and treatment of the teeth, and the close connection between the care of the mouth and good health, thereby emphasizing the necessity for such instruction free of charge among the children who cannot obtain it otherwise.  
By DR. CENTENNELLA C. SMITH.

Few people realize the importance of the care of the teeth and mouth in relation to the general health and the specialty of a child's health and future.  
Disease of the teeth have well been named "The Disease of the People." The care of the teeth should begin when the first ones are cut, and they should be carefully cleaned with a soft, clean piece of linen, dipped in a solution of boracic acid, and as milk on the child is old enough he should be given a tooth brush and taught how to use it three times daily (a clean brush and decayed teeth are a bad combination). When the child is about three or four years old, he should make his first visit to the dentist to have his teeth examined, any stains removed, and if there are any small cavities, have them filled, and procure the advice of the dentist for the hardening of the teeth. If this course is pursued, the child grows up without the proverbial fear of the dentist.  
**Poor Teeth Cause Disease.**  
Good health depends largely on good teeth, because we can not have good health without nourishment and we can not have nourishment unless the teeth are able to do their share in the proper mastication of the food. Indigestion and many other diseases are often caused by poor teeth, as there is no place so infested with germs as a decayed tooth and dirty mouth.  
Medical investigation shows that many of the diseases of the teeth can be prevented also that the younger the child when the teeth are cared for the greater the benefit.

## Activities Of Society

By JEAN ELIOT.

**MISS MARTHA BOWERS.**  
daughter of Mrs. Lloyd W. Bowers, and the late Solicitor General Bowers, will go to Murray Bay, Canada, Saturday to join the house party which Mrs. Helen Taft, daughter of the former President and Mrs. Taft, is giving at their summer home.  
Miss Bowers' engagement to Robert Taft, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Taft, was announced in the spring.  
News has just been received from Watervliet, N. Y., of the marriage there Monday of Miss Nora A. Wade and John William Fraser, both of Washington. The wedding was performed in Trinity Church by the Rev. G. A. Ferry, Jr. The couple are making their home for the summer at 1487 Broadway, Watervliet, N. Y.  
Mrs. Churchill Candee is a passenger on the Steamer which left New York yesterday for Havre. She will spend the rest of the summer in France.  
The charge d'affaires of the German embassy, Hansel von Haimhausen, was host at a stag luncheon at the summer embassy yesterday at Newport.  
Mrs. Marcus Hanna, who is spending the summer at her place at Seal Harbor, Me., entertained at a dinner party last evening.  
The Spanish ambassador and the Cuban minister were among the diplomats in the throng dining at Chevy Chase yesterday night. John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, had a party of guests to meet the new Cuban minister, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes. Among others who had guests dining with them preceding the dance were Admiral Watia, Mr. and Mrs. Hoover, Mrs. Hampton, General Richards, Paymaster and Mrs. John Higgins, Mr. Murray Cobb and Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Wheeler. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, who are at Blue Ridge Summit for the summer, spent yesterday at their home in Sixteenth street, and had dining with them at the club last night Mr. and Mrs. Granville Smith, of Baltimore, and J. Merrill Chamberlain.  
Dr. David T. Day returned to Washington yesterday from New York, where he went to meet his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Day. Dr. Day's arrival from his wedding trip in Europe. Mrs. Day met them at Boston, and proceeded with them to Boothbay Harbor, Me., where Mr. Brenner has a studio, and his parents a summer home, and where they will spend the summer. Mrs. Brenner was formerly Miss Elizabeth Day.  
P. A. Blickett, of Chicago, accompanied by his wife and three sons, after making an extensive automobile tour through the Eastern States, arrived in Washington to spend a few days, previous to returning home.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Williamson, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Williamson, of Greenfield, Iowa, motored to Washington. After spending a few days here they will go to Atlantic City. While here they are at Hotel Powhatan.  
G. R. Elliser and R. T. de Russy, motored over from Baltimore, yesterday. They expect to motor through Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley.  
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gray Smith, of Kansas City, Mo., are visiting some friends in Washington.  
Miss Louise Fausner, 1313 F street northwest, will be among the passengers sailing from New York next week for Europe, where she will make a two months' tour of France, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, England and Ireland. While in the Emerald Isle, Miss Fausner will make a visit to the Lake of Killarney, thence going to Dublin where she will be met by her fiancé, S. J. O. Neely, who is at present in the latter city, and the couple will return to this city to reside.  
Mrs. Giuseppe Cattani, wife of the former counselor of the Italian embassy, will spend August at Bar Harbor, Me., with her mother, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cattani took place at Bar Harbor about a year ago.  
Miss Edna Scott Smith and Miss Jane Gray Gardner have gone to Rye North Beach, N. H., to make an extended visit to Miss Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Smith, at their cottage. Miss Emma Smith, who has been visiting at North Rye, has returned to her apartment in the Burlington.  
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin and the latter's sister, Mrs. King Carley, are at the Hotel Vanderbilt, New York city, for a short time before coming to Washington.  
Mrs. Marguerite Prescott, who is spending the summer at Narragansett Pier, was among the members of a clam-bake which Mr. and Mrs. David S. Baker, of New York, gave last evening at Ansonia Farm, on the Boston Neck road.  
William C. Morrow, who is spending some time at Narragansett Pier, was host at a luncheon party yesterday at the Casino.  
Mrs. Wilson Hays and Miss Doris Hayswood, spent the early season in Atlantic City, Va. at White Sulphur Springs, Va. Miss Hayswood will make a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee within a fortnight to join their house party.  
**WAR QUESTION BOX**  
What are the causes of the Austro-Serbian war?  
The direct cause is the rage of Austria at the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, on June 28, through a Serbian plot. Austria delivered an ultimatum to Serbia demanding the punishment of the archduke's slayers, and Serbia's reply being termed "unsatisfactory" by the Austrian foreign office, the latter government formally declared war.  
Back of this incident, however, lay deeper rooted causes which had given rise to great bitterness between Austria and Serbia. In the recent Balkan war Serbia's century-old dream of a port on the Adriatic was shattered, and also forced the Montenegro to retire from Scutari. Austria, through its possession of Serbian provinces, has barred the way to the Serbs in their struggle for unity and freedom, and Serbia, though she has thrown off the yoke of Turkey, has been unable to win a single subject or a foot of ground from the dual monarchy.  
This intensified the hatred of Austria, which has been in the heart of the Serb for six centuries, and the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand was the result.